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Abstract

A method for the production of plastics containing fillers is disclosed, in which a reactive precursor for the filler is mixed with the polymer precursor, the
10 reactive precursor for the filler is converted into the filler and the polymer precursor is polymerized to form the plastic. The filler generated thus has a particle size in the nanometre range which are evenly
15 distributed in the precursor and also in the finished plastic, such that the appearance of the plastic, for example, the transparency of the finished plastic, is not affected.